Under reciprocity with Cuba, which reduced the duties on each side 20 per cent. our trade with that country has doub Under complete reciprocity, or free trade, with Porto Rico our trade with that island has increased nearly fifteen times; under reciprocity relations with the Philippine Islands our mutual trade has nearly doubled in less than a year; and yet, in the case of each of these changes, there was vehement discussion, bitter opposition and wild prophecies of disastrons results.

astrous results. For ten years I engaged in the struggle for Philippine free trade, and for ten years I was regarded as the enemy of years I was regarded as the enemy of the agricultural interests of this coun-try ergaged in the raising of beet and cane sugar, and yet, since the adoption of the Payne tariff bill, which extended free trade to the Philippines, I have not heard a single complaint as to the effect of that feature of the Payne tariff bill.

A careful analysis of the arguments pro and con over the Canadian reciprocity agreement will convince any fair-minded economist who is well informed as to conditions in both countries that six months after the agreement is adopt-ed there will be no complaint from any

at source does the opposition In the first place, it comes classes of the business interests of the country, those who own and control the lumber supply of the United States and those who are engaged in the manufacture of print paper, and of whom the largest manufacturers own much of spruce wood supply of the United

the consideration of these two rially classes of opponents to the treaty, promise that one of the great of the treaty, one of the great reasons for its making and submission to ongress, was the conservation of our natural resources. It is perfectly evident from the statistics that our general lum-ter supply and our supply of spruce weed for paper making are being rapid-ly exhausted, and that the effect of the diminution of supply and the increase of demands is to put too high a price upon the rough lumber and wood pulp. Under the Payne tariff bill rough lumber is dutlable at \$1.25. Under the reciprocity agreement that duty is removed.

The report of the chief of the Bureau of Corporations shows that the control of lumber in the United States is in com-paratively few hands, and that they are so friendly to each other that the possibility of a monopoly is neither remote nor improbable, unless we bring to the markets of the United States the relatively inexhaustible supply to be found in Canada.

Canada: the mills best situated in average have never machinery than the an unreper of United States mills; that there are quite a number of United States mills; that the average cost of product. But I do think that reciprocity will lens; that the average cost of products is movitable.

But I do think that reciprocity will enlarge the reservoir or the supply of farm products for our people, and the mills of the United States and the supply of farm products for our people, and the mills of the United States and the supply of farm products for our people, and the mills of the United States and the supply of farm products for our people, and the supply of farm products for our people supply of farm products for our people supply of farm produc

United States and the cost of pulp wood It seems fairly reasonable to suppose,

too, that the pulp wood which grows only north of the 45th degree of latitude will be exhausted in the United States, or remain in the control of a few persons, because of the drain of the United States mills. It is of the highest importance. therefore, not only to the consumers but to the manufacturers of print paper, in order that they may secure their raw material at a reasonable price, to secure a letting down of the bars in Canada

a letting down of the bars in Canada for the exportation of pulp wood.

The provinces of Canada have control over the crown lands in which ninetents of the pulp wood is grown, and they have imposed restrictions and export duties of various kinds upon the pulp wood in the crown lands, in order to prevent the export of the wood except in the form of paper. The agreement provides that whenever the Canadian provinces remove all restrictions upon the exportation of pulp wood, then Canada will permit United States paper to come in free into Canada, and the United States will permit Canadian paper to come in free into the United States.

United States will permit Canadian paper to come in free into the United States.

This exact agreement is not embodied in the bill as recommended to the House by the Ways and Means Committee and as passed by the House. Instead, in order to induce the Canadian provinces, over whom the dominion can exercise no control to lift the restrictions upon the control, to lift the restrictions upon the control, to lift the restrictions upon the exportation of their pulp wood, it is provided that when paper is made in Canada from wood grown on land not under export restriction the paper may come into the United States free, and it is hoped that the difference of \$5.75 between the duty on paper from restricted wood and no duty on paper made from unrestricted wood will induce the provinces to lift their restrictions.

Small Amount of Paper Free.

It is thus apparent that while a small amount of paper may come in free into the United States under the existing tariff, the paper made from nine-tenths of the pulp wood of Canada will pay a duty of \$5.75. It seems to me that this duty of \$5.75. It seems to me that this is treating the paper manufacturers of the United States fairly. It is a provision calculated to secure to them a scurce of supply where they can get their wood at \$5 less a ton than in this country, with the disadvantage of a small competition of paper made in Canada from Canadian wood, upon which there is no restriction.

It is a provision looking far into the future, and which we all hope may create a condition of absolutely free trade in paper and its materials, a condition that candid and sagacious paper manufacturers will admit is the best thing for the industry, as it certainly is for the consumers.

The third class of opponents to the bill are those who claim vociferously to represent the whole farming industry of the United States. This, of course, is a much more formidable opposition than the special interests to which I have referred, and it is but natural that these special interests should be found cooperating with those who claim to represent the farming interest in arousing the farmers to the horrors and disasters that are to follow reciprocity.

The employment of a New York City firm, skilled in sending circulars, is not the subject of proper criticism, provided the statements made in the circulars are reasonable and well founded. The significance of the fact that this same New York firm is looking for financial assistance in the campaign they are carrying on in behalf of farmers against reciprocity, not only to the grange, but also The third class of opponents to the bill

Canadian Parliament, its actual operation will be so beneficial to both countries that the arguments against its adoption of the public.

How is the farmer to be affected by Canadian reciprocity and free trade in agricultural products? Canada is so fail north that her agricultural products are arguments and compared them with the corn or of the United States have had in respect to the adoption of partial reciprocity with Cuba and of complete reciprocity with Cuba.

Reciprocity with Cuba.

Under reciprocity with Cuba, which rethe United States, and also imports a living of her people buys two and one-half times as much from the United by the cotton reciprocity treaty now is made free; she cannot fatten cattle as they are fattened in the United States, and therefore, it has become profitable our commissioners to secure as creat a and, therefore, it has become profitable for farmers to import young cattle from

The United States exports into Canada a great many more horses than she imports from the Canadians. She sends to Canada a much larger amount of potatoes than she receives from her. The United States exports into Canada about ten times as much meat and dairy prodthan Canada imports into the inited States. The only real importation of agricult-

ural products that we may expect from Canada of any considerable amount will consist of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The world price of these four cereals is fixed abroad, where the surplus from the producing countries is disposed of and s little affected by the place from which he supply is derived. Canadian wheat the supply is derived. nets perhaps 10 cents less a bushel to a producer than the wheat grown in the Dakotas, or Minnesota, due to the fact that the cost of exporting that wheat and warehousing it and market-

the duty is to be taken off of wheat and the Canadian wheat can come States, from which print paper is made; and the second class opposed to the treaty are those who claim to represent the farmers and agricultural interests of the country.

Lumber Supply Depleted.

wheat and the Canadian wheat can come to the millers of Minneapolis and other places, it can and will be made into flour, because the capacity of the United States mills is 35 per cent greater than is needed to mill the wheat of this country. Canadian wheat can be imported and ground into flour without materially residually the demand for a price. flour, because the capacity of the United States mills is 35 per cent greater than is needed to mill the wheat of this country. Canadian wheat can be imported and ground into flour without materially reducing the demand for or price of United States wheat, and the surplus will be sent abroad as flour. The price of Canadian wheat doubtless will be increased a few cents, but the access to the market nearer at hand will not reduce the price of his wheat to the United States farmer for the reasons stated.

Laised and fed.

It is farming of this kind that explains the high value of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa and other states. In Illin of United States wheat, and the surplus will be sent abroad as flour. The price of Canadian wheat doubtless will be in-States farmer for the reasons stated.

Minneapolis or sending it abroad.

Benefit to All Farmers.

mit that as lumber is essential to all so scarce and so high priced that many classes, farmers and merchants, as the price has gone far beyond what it ever What is true of wheat is true of other What is true of wheat is true of other ereals. The trade between the United

was in the past, and as our supply is cereals. The trade between the United being exhausted, we ought, when we can. States and Canada cannot but increase to enlarge the sources from which our the sale of agricultural products across people may secure it at reasonable the border both ways to nearer markets than they now reach in many instances. The trade will be beneficial to both the seller and the buyer. It will not, in my judgment, reduce the price of wheat or other farming products for our people in any marked way. It will, however, by undue fluctuations, and it will and ought to prevent an exorbitant increase in the prices of farm products which, as they ave been for the last three

Second, as to print paper. The Tariff Board has made a most exhaustive examination of the comparative cost of production of print paper in the United States and in Canada. Indeed the report is so complete as to vindicate the judgment of those who proposed the use of a board for the purpose of determining the difference in the cost of articles at home and abroad with a view to assisting the Congress in a settle.

The argument is made, however, that to give free trade to the Canadian farmer in farm products so as to permit him to enjoy the markets of the United

will pass the Senate, and when it does pass, and has been agreed upon by the Canadian Parliament, its actual operation will be so beneficial to both countries that the arguments against its adoption.

our commissioners to secure as great for farmers to import young cattle from Canada, even with duty on them, and to fatten them for the Chicago market.

United States Exports.

United States Decome productive of control as great a cut in the duties on manufactures in Canada as they could, but they were unable to secure any more than appears in this treaty, for the reason that Canada would not expose her manufacturers to the competition of United States manufacturers, which is a conclusive proof that the manufactured products that enter into the cost of living are higher in Canada than they are in the United States, otherwise they would not fear the competition of United States man-

But it is said that the farm land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other states is much more valuable than the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan of cheaper lands will be certain to lower

farm lands in value in this country.

Nothing could be further from the fact.
The Canadian lands are further removed from the Minneapolis and Chicago markets than the lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa or Illinois, and proximity to market is the most important element in ing it in Liverpool is considerably greater than the cost to the Dakota farmer of chaposing of his wheat to the millers of Minneapolls or sanding it abroad for farm consumption and development of the secondary products in the form of

land in the older states became the second devoted to corn and cattle and hogs, while the wheat and other cereals were dicial amendments, for its patriotic conwilled the new lands. The effect was sideration. left to the new lands. The effect was farm states was in most cases more than doubled, and the census reports of 1910 show the average farm value by acre in Illinois to be \$95; in Indiana, \$62; in Michigan, \$31.
 Wisconsin, \$43, and in Minnesota, \$37. year book of Canada shows the average farm values by provinces of Manitoba. provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to be \$28.94, \$21.54 and \$29.40, respectively; in 1969. The difference in the value of the acre between Manitoba and Wisconsin is \$6; between Wisconsin and Illinois it is \$52; between Wisconsin and Iowa, it is \$40, and between Michigan and Indiana. and between Michigan and Indiana it

cial businesses.

The general conditions are these: We have a people numbering ninety millions, occupying the best part of the North American continent, with the widest variety of products and with an unexcelled fertility of soil. To the north of us are a people just like ourselves, in descent, in wealth per capita, in education, in traditions, in ambitions and aspirations. They have a country nearly equal to ours in area, not so fertile generally, and certainly not so rich, in the wide variety of agricultural products. There are seven millions of people there. him to enjoy the markets of the United States is to give him an advantage over our own farmers, who, living behind a high tariff wall, have to pay a great deal more for the cost of living than do Capadian farmers, whose protective system is not so prohibitive.

Living Standards the Same.

With respect to this argument, all I have to say is that it is not true. The wide variety of agricultural products. There are seven millions of people there. With them we have a trade of \$225,000. 000 a year. We export to them \$225. 000.000 a year. If we deduct from our exports to Germany, which is nearly twice as populous as Canada, the value of cotton and the copper that we send that reciprocity would help the farmers of our manufactures and agricultural products. With them we have a trade of \$225.000. 000 a year. If we deduct from our exports to Germany, which is nearly twice as populous as Canada, the value of cotton and the copper that we send that reciprocity would help the farmers. He said:

Surely we as farmers ought to have enough common sense to know a patriotic procity would help the farmers. He said:

Surely we as farmers ought to have enough common sense to know a patriotic president of the society, ex-Gov-ernor Hoard of Wisconsin declared that most of the opposition against reciprocity with Canada was based on politics, and that reciprocity would help the farmers. He will be found that we export most of the opposition against reciprocity with Canada was based on politics, and that reciprocity would help the farmers. He will be found that we export most of the opposition against reciprocity with Canada was based on politics, and that reciprocity would help the farmers. How the supposition against reciprocity with Canada was based on politics, and that reciprocity with Canada was based on politics, and that reciprocity would help the farmers. He will be found that we export to them \$225.000.000 a year. If we deduct from our canada the value of cotton and the copper that we send that the proposition against reciproc

KOSENBAUM & CO.

10 & 12 West 23d Street

-SALE BEGINS MONDAY MORNING 9 O'CLOCK-

A Year Ago To-day We Announced

FROM BUSINESS

THE FAME OF THIS SALE HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED

Change in Firm AT THAT TIME

Necessitated Immediate Adjustment

TO MEET THIS REMARKABLE EVENT WE OFFER

STARTLING REDUCTIONS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

foreign customer we have that takes more of our goods than this compara-tively small population of Canada.

Great Trade Possibilities.

If that be true, and Canada continues nearly as we can, free trade, and she increases her population from seven millions to thirty millions? Shall we not be flying in the face of Providence to maintain a wall between us and such a profitable market as she will furnish us? The shall we have the courage to follow established economic principles and extend to a neighboring and closely related country that commercial policy which has long been approved in our own domestic practice, or shall we suffer protection. If we make cowards of us all? to grow, what may we expect to sell her if we reduce the tariff wall, introduce, as

hoth countries.
If either country has the advantage the United States has it, and yet for both opening of the markets of each to the other is certain to introduce a measure equalled in the trade between the two

of its benefit to the United States alone, but because I am sure it will be beneficial to Canada also. If I did not think so my carnestness and enthusiasm for the treaty would be much abated; not that I have as much interest in the peaple of Canada as I have in the people of the United States-I haven't reached that altruistic point—but because no such agreement can become permanent unless it does result in the common benefit to both countries; and if this were a jug-handled arrangement, if all and Alberta, the great Northwestern provinces of Canada, and that to give Canadian farmers free entry of products treaty might be repealed at any time, we treaty might be repealed at any time, we could look forward to its early abregation by the Canadian authorities.

It is because I am confident it will be seen on both sides to be a statesmanlike measure, one looking to the beneficial interests of both parties to the contract. that I so urgently press its adoption upon the Congress and the people of the

In conclusion. President Taft said the prospects were the measure would be reported out next week, probably without recommendation. He believed amendbought and fattened. The hogs are ments would be offered, and said some

No Disastrous Effect.

If the argument as to the disastrous effect of admitting the crops of the Canadian Northwest to our markets upon the values of our farm land is correct, then the opening of lands in Kansas, the thought would be gratuitous concessions to Canada. The A material benefit to all the farmers of the country, especially the stock and cattle raisers and the dairy farmers, will the be the by-products of bran and shorts to be the by-products of bran and shorts from the flour mills likely to follow the procity I subtose mills. These by-products are now to all so scarce and so high priced that many of the older states. Now, what was the procity and the farmers free list was to fact? What was the effect upon the defeat both bills. He urged a full disfarm lands of the older states of the competition of these newer states? The land in the older states became more the Senate without irrelevant and state.

Among the speakers who preceded President Taft was Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago. Professor Laughlin said, in part.

Not only will the freer exchange with

Not only will the freer exchange with canada's new land increase the demand for American labor, but it will work to break down the barrier between the labor cr's position as an employe and his position as an independent producer on his own land. The opening up of new resources always brings with it this opportunity for labor.

Since it is as plain as a pixestaff that the price of wheat in the Northwest-being fixed in international markets-would be it influenced by Canadian wheat just the same, whether we had reciprocity or no reciprocity, we are free to adopt all measures which will encourage trade, with the full knowledge that not only will our agriculture mot be injured, but that it will undoubtedly be benefited.

William A. Scott, director of the course.

agreements with Canada. But in neither case can there be any doubt regarding the magnitude and scope of these effects or regarding their direction.

hows, president of the society, ex-Gov-

With respect to this argument, all I have to say is that it is not true. The Germany, and that England is the only know which side of our own bread is but-

tered. We ought to know that our interests and prosperity are indissolubly bound up with the general industrial interests of the whole country, and that anything that promotes the food consumer's ability to purchase our food is a play into our own hands.

Professor E. V. Robinson, of the Uni-

University, referred to the proposed agreement as affecting New England seph Walker of the Massachusetts House particularly. He said in part:

The notion that the farmers of the United States or of New England are going to be ruined, or seriously affected, is nothing less than preposterous. Even on the border itself I doubt whether any perceptible number of farmers will be disturbed in the slightest, or will have to readjust their ways. For the farmers of the country as a whole the effect will be as a ripple on a millpond. Within three months of the adoption of the arrangement the farmers will wonder why such a pother was made about it.

ripple on a milliond. Within three months of the adoption of the arrangement the farmers will wonder why such a pother was made about it.

"The International Aspects of Reciprocity" were discussed by Professor H. Parker Willis, of George Washington University. Professor Willis said, in Dart:

Professor David Kinley, of the University of Illinois, scouted the argument that the agreement would injure United States farmers, saying:

Personally. I do not believe any large number of our farmers will be injured by the adoption of the proposed treaty. However, even if some of the ill consequences predicted should follow, the time has come when we must take a broad view of such proposals and adopt or reject a policy on the basis of its promotion or importance to the general interest, rather than the interest of a particular group. In my judgment the effect of the agreement on agricultural broducts is likely to be not to lower them, but rather to keep them steady at approximately the recent remunerative point.

President Taft serviced in Chicago at

President Taft arrived in Chicago at

did not go to the baseball game, but at- NO VERDICT IN \$70,000 TRIAL tended the Irish Fellowship dinner, received the aviation committee, a committee from the Hamilton Club, reviewed the workhorse parade and opened the piano show. He also found time to talk

politics with Governor Deneen. SENATOR LODGE ATTACKED Speaker of Bay State House Thinks He's Blocking Reciprocity

Boston, June 3.-An admonition to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to fulfil alleged election pledges by refraining from jeopardizing the Canadian reciprocity treaty was sent to Washington to-day by Speaker Joof Representatives, a Republican. In a letter to Senator Lodge Speaker Walker says:

I believe that I voice the sentiment of Massachusetis when I say that this is not a time to dispute over items, but to uphoid the hands of the President. You were returned to the United States Senate on the understanding that you would do all your power to further this cause. You accepted this support, given in good faith, without which you could not have been reelected.

able to agree on the other counts after deliberating twenty-four hours. When the disagreement was finally reported to have been evenly divided for acquittal and conviction, was formally discharged.

The accusations against the firm were made shortly after its failure, in May, 129, and all the counts after deliberating twenty-four hours. When the disagreement was finally reported to have been evenly divided for acquittal and conviction, was formally discharged.

The accusations against the firm were made shortly after its failure, in May, 129, and the counts after deliberating twenty-four hours. When the disagreement was finally reported to have been evenly divided for acquittal and conviction, was formally discharged.

It seems to me that the advantages to both countries certain to flow from the operation of the agreement are of so evident and considerable a nature as to make the desirability of its adoption unmistakable. I think it should be passed by the Senate without further delay, and that when it has been so adopted it will constitute one of the most creditable acts of the present administration.

Which the President announces will jeopardize the treaty.

Do you consider this atitiude on your part as entirely frunk and fair? Is it a sincere fulfillment of your pre-election pledges?

The Boston Chamber of Commerce came out to-day for Canadian reciprocity. Not only did the board of directors pass resolutions demanding the passage of the reciprocity bill now before Congress, but reso. to amend the bill. The chamber went on record as earnestly requesting the Massa chusetts Senators to use their best effort chusetts Senators to use their best effort to secure prompt ratification in the Senate declaring that the suspense and uncertainty lay heavily on business interests.

MUST NOT RIDE "ASTRADDLE" Confederate Veterans Object to Girls'

Actions in Parade. Nashville, Tenn., June 3. Because several girls were mounted estride in the recent Confederate parade at the Little Rock reunion, the local bivouac of Confederate veterans has adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That no woman shall appear

Thirteen Weeks Consumed in

Sederquist, Barry & Co.'s Case. Boston, June 3.-After a trial lasting thirteen weeks, in which charges alleging larceny of nearly one million dollars from customers were considered, the jury in the Superior Criminal Court reported a disagreement to-day in the case of three of the members of the brokerage firm of Sederquist, Barry & Co., namely, Arthur

B. Sederquist, D. Eustace Bigelow and Earlier in the day the jury reported that it had found Harry F. Curtis, a fourth member of the firm, not guilty on the two counts on which he had been charged. Arthur B. Sederquist was also cleared on the same two counts, but the jury was unable to agree on the other counts after de-

> and during the trial a monumental amount of evidence, in the form of stock books, ledgers and other counting room records

The cost of the trial to the county is timated at \$70,000.

Asked to Explain Initials on Rejected De Angelis Petition.

Newburg. N. Y., June 3.-In the last three years Severn De Angelis, a former New York lawyer, has been before sir Supreme Court justices in an effort to tain his release from the Matteawan Hospital for Insane Criminals. To-day he made another attempt before Justice Tompkins and created somewhat of a sensation. De Angells declared that one of the petitions which he presented for release came back marked, "Denied, R. B. L. J. S. C." The first three initials are the same as those of R. B. Lamb, superintendent of the hospital. The initials "J. S. " ordinarity signify "justice of the Su preme Court" when affixed to orders signed by justices of that tribunal.

The court to-day declared that such a story indicated the petitioner's menta weakness, but when Dr. Baker, of the Matteawan Hospital, admitted that the story was true Justice Tompkins apole-gized to De Angelis and directed that Dr. Lamb appear before him two weeks hence with the document and explain the inci-

Severn De Angells is a brother of Su-preme Court Justice Pascal C. J. De An-gells, of Utica, N. Y.

Bonwit, Teller & Co 54-56-58 Twenty-third St. West

Announce for This Week

A Clearance Sale

of their Entire Balance Women's & Misses' High Class Suits

This sale embraces every tailored suit consisting of

Satins, English Serges, Homespuns, Whipcords,

in the season's most approved models.

SUITS THAT WERE FORMERLY 60.00, 70.00, 75.00 50.00,

25.00

special

White Serge Suits Pongee Suits Linen Suits Tailored or fancy models Latest designs New models at 25.00 & 35.00 30.00 35.00 12.50 25.00 10.50

500 Lingerie Dresses

French Mulls and Cotton Marquisettes

10.50

7.95

15.00

Values 10.00 to 20.00

French Challis Dresses French Linen Dresses

Light or dark effects, round or high neck SPECIAL

White and colors, detachable satin collar and cuffs, "button front."

7.90

Original price 15.00

10.50 Value 15.00

1000 Lingerie Waists

Finest French mulls, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery-round, square and high neck styles, kimono or straight

SPECIAL

Pongee Coats

Linen Coats

Full length, high neck or sailor collar effects. of natural linen, full boxy models for auto wear.

7.50

12,50

Value 10.00

White Repp Skirts 1.95 Four new models.

Suitable

for

Summer wear.

250 Beautifully Trimmed Hats

6.00

TELLER BONWIT.

Millinery Department A Special Sale

12.00 to 18.00

Values

filled the courtroom

COURT SUMMONS DR. LAMB